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# New-Work Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

# FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The coroner's jury at Ryde, Isle of Wight, returned the verdict that Baron von after Mr. Watson's nomination, the element in A plot to blow up the castle of La Granja, of Colorado, made little or no concealment of the residence of the Infanta Isabella, aunt of the King of Spain, was discovered in Madrid. The eighth Dominion Parliament opened in Ottawa; the Manitoba school question is said to be settled. ____ Advices from Athens are that the Macedonian insurgents have burned the Turkish villages in the Kozoni district.

DOMESTIC .- Major McKinley spent the day at his home in Canton. Ohio, at work on his letter of acceptance. === Mr. Bryan and his party visited Governor Morton's farm and afterward made a speech at Rhinebeck, N. Y. === The American Bar Association convened in annual session at Saratoga; President Moorfield Storey, of Boston, delivered the annual address. = The Grand Circuit harness races began at Buffalo. = The Prohibition State Convention met at Syracuse. === Colonel Charles G. Sawtelle was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Chairman Hanna arrived in town, bringing encouraging news from the West; there were many callers at headquarters == Daniel Whalen, who was cashier of the old Excise Board, was arrested on | inimical to the Georgia candidate's interests in a charge of having embezzied \$5,000 in license | the more important States of the Middle West - New-York defeated Chicago by 8 to 5, and Brooklyn beat Pittsburg by 10 to 7. at baseball. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay-Chic, Inspirer, Irish Reel, Aurelian, Refugee, Lake Shore, The Dragon. - The stock market was strong on information that \$2,000,000 in gold had been engaged in London for exporta-

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and cool. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 681/2.

Buyers of The Tribunc will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nussau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or their country homes, ern have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month or \$2.50 for three months.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50

for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the galaxy and mail editions. for the expense of one.

Notwithstanding the recent promises of improvement in the disposition of the city's refuse and the expected cessation of dumping this material in the sea, emphatic complaints continue to be made regarding the defilement of the beaches within easy reach of New-York. The nulsance seems to have been particularly annoying along the New-Jersey shore during the hot spell. It has taken a long time to get within reaching distance of the solution of this problem, but with the contract recently made by the Street Cleaning Department it was hoped and believed that the end was at hand, if not actually here. But the contracting company is not yet able to do its work and the old method is still in operation. By another year, so says Mayor Strong, there will be no occasion for complaint. Let us hope that he is not oversanguine.

Senator Smith did not reach the end of his fellow-Democrats in New-Jersey to settle the

made by the State Convention held last May. of the sun. Wealth can be created, or, as men Two members of the committee thereupon attempted to resign, but were not permitted to do so, although a disposition to discipline an absentee who wrote in favor of the gold standard had been previously manifested. If Senator Smith undertakes to bring about peace and harhave a hard task on his hands. The sentiment of New-Jersey is undoubtedly in favor of sound money, and the State will give a good account of itself on Election Day.

Perhaps certain Democrats of more or less mine where they stand on the silver question will be aided in making a decision by the action of the Democratic Reform Organization. The State Committee of that body decided yesterday to hold a State Convention at Syracuse on August 31, when delegates to the National Convention of gold Democrats will be selected, and the Governor, etc., considered. The Syracuse gaththe feeling of the Democrats of the State at large, and the results of its deliberations will be awaited with interest.

Chairman Hanna arrived in this city yester day, bringing with him encouraging reports as to the progress of the Republican campaign in the West. A good deal of work is being done at the headquarters in both Chicago and New-York, especially in the distribution of documents and campaign literature of various kinds. The speaking campaign is not yet fairly under way. In this city it will be started one week from to night with the meeting at Carnegie Hall, which will be addressed by General Harrison. Already there is a large demand for tickets for this meeting. Mr. Depew is to preside over it, and Senator Thurston will probably be one of the speakers. The meeting will fitly open the Republican cam paign in New-York, but it is a question whether a larger hall should not have been selected

#### A POPULIST ULTIMATUM.

The decision, apparently unanimous, of the Executive Committee of the Populist National Committee to insist on the recognition of Mr. Watson as a Vice-Presidential candidate puts a new face on the Tillman-Altgeld-Bryan cam-

The People's party ticket, as named by the St. Louis Convention, is Bryan and Watson, and that will be the People's party ticket until the polls close in November. Mr. Bryan is as much our candidate as Mr. Watson is, and so far as this committee has the power it will strive just as hard to elect one as to elect the other, and will leave nothing in its power undone to help either or both; but it will not help either one at the expense of the other.

Mr. Watson's persistent and wholly justifiable efforts to defend his own rights as a party candidate, and his caustic denunciation of those leaders in the Populist camp who are now plotting to throw their support to Bryan and Sewall in exchange for the lion's share of nominations on fusion State and local tickets, have apparently driven the Populist campaign managers to this pointed declaration of policy; and their ultimatum to Chairman Jones will undoubtedly be taken by that versatile and visionary statesman to mean that all hope is gone of the "minnow "and trout, June bug and duck, Jonah and 'whale" sort of Democratic-Populist fusion, so longed for by himself and so earnestly deprecated by Mr. Watson.

Mr. Butler and his associates on the Executive Committee show discretion in pledging themselves to enforce the policy they announce only "so far as this committee has power." Mr. Watson foresaw and complained of with so much vehemence has already happened in several Western States. At St. Louis, both before and their purpose to vote for Bryan and Sewall elec- ably expressed. tors in return for local favors from the Demoeratic organizations in their States. The Kansas Populists held a convention a week or two ago, and indorsed outright a Bryan and Sewall electoral ticket put in the field by a handful of Democrats, while arranging a fusion on State and local offices eminently satisfactory to the "spoils hunters" in the Populist ranks. In Nebraska, where a similar fusion on State offices was accomplished, no Populist electors were named, and negotiations with the Democratic managers were left in the hands of Senator Allen, himself a Bryan and anti-Watson partisan of the extremest type. That this pleasant programme of betraying the Populist candidate for Vice-President for the sake of local "spoils" will be carried out, secretly or openly, in many other trans-Mississippi States cannot be doubted Yet the Executive Committee's proclamation of loyalty to Mr. Watson, though belated, has prob ably come in time to check any plans of fusion and South. Populist support seems absolutely necessary for Democratic success in the States of Illinois, Iudiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missour! West Virginia and North Carolina. In the absence of some scheme of fusion which will give the Populists of these States a partial representation in the Electoral College, probably no one of them can be carried for the head of the Demoeratic ticket. In his own State, North Carolina. Mr. Butler is demanding as the price of fusion with the Democratic forces the right to name a majority of the eleven electoral candidates; and the Democratic managers are divided in opinion whether to accept these terms or to hold out for six places on the electoral ticket themselves. In others of the States just named Mr. Jones himself has admitted that fusion with the Bryan-Watson ticket is a foregone conclusion. But the inevitable logic of any fusion on electors is the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall from the Vice-Presidential race. For it is idle to think that the fruits of a political fusion are all to go to a single party to the compact. Mr. Jones and his assistants have been so far wast ing their energies and ruffling their tempers over really minor difficulties and disappointments of management. They have now to face in the Populist Committee's declaration of policy the first serious problem of the Repudiation cam-

# THE NEED OF THE TIME.

paign.

The times are bad, you say, fellow-workingman. No doubt they are, and have been for several years. You have been out of work. Factories and industrial establishments of all kinds have closed, or have shut down to half-time, Few new enterprises are being undertaken There is much distress throughout the land. Certainly something should be done to improve matters. If it can be done by political means, by legislation, by change of Government policy, it should be done, and every patriotic man should vote for such a change. And so some men are trying to persuade you to vote for Bryan and Free Silver, as a sure cure for the evil.

Well, now, before you accept their proposition roubles when he fied to Europe and left his as eternal wisdom, just ask yourself what good free coinage can do. It will, they say, increase Chicago Convention. The State Committee met in Jersey City yesterday, and by a vote of 10 to Indorsed the Chicago platform and nominees of Congress, any more than you can create by Indorsed the Chicago platform and nominees of Congress, any more than you can create by Indianapolis Journal.

Degenerate Melons.—"Even watermelons ain't what the bicycle in a ferocious fashion. Apparently bound up inseparably with his well-being is the prosperity of all investors, all capitalists and all investors, all capitalists and all officers say they are willing to make a change. The bicycle in a ferocious fashion. Apparently the women composing it are in dead earnest, the bicycle in a ferocious fashion. Apparently bound up inseparably with his well-being is the prosperity of all investors, all capitalists and all investors, all capitalists and all officers say they are willing to make a change.

Winder lost the women composing it are in dead earnest, the women composing it are in dead earnest, the women composing it are in dead earnest, the bicycle in a ferocious fashion. Apparently but it is impossible without delaying traffic. Until the great strain of the present large number of congress, any more than you can create by of congress, any more than you can create by of congress, any more than you can create by of congress, any more than you can create by of congress, any more than you can create by of congress, any more than you can create by of congress, any more than you can create by of congress. Thus the conspiracy against the location of the present large number of women who talk about of congress and all investors and the prosperity of all investors are constituted by the prosperity of all investors and the prosperity of all investors and the prosperity of all investors and the prosperity of all investors a

despite the emphatic declaration in favor of gold | the same means a harvest of wheat or an eclipse say, "money can be made," only by productive industry. Free coinage of silver could have no more effect in that respect than the Pope's bull against the comet.

But at least, says your silver advocate, the volume of money in circulation as a medium of mony in the party on his return he is certain to exchange would be increased, and that would stimulate business and make times good. To both of these propositions the answer is an emphatic negative. The volume of money in circulation would not be increased, or not for a considerable time. The immediate result would be, on the contrary, a great contraction of currency, prominence who have not yet been able to deter- | a great reduction of the amount of money in circulation. For the hundreds of millions of gold now in circulation would be withdrawn far more rapidly than silver could be coined to take its place. But even after the volume of currency was increased, after all the old spoons and silver buckles and candlesticks and all the silver of other countries had been poured inquestion of nominating Presidential Electors, to our mints and had flowed cut again in the form of fifty-three-cent dollars, what good would ering will furnish the first decisive indication of be done? Do you suppose the Government would distribute that money, free gratis, to all comers? Not much. You would have to work to earn it, just as you do now. The only difference would be that you would get your pay in fifty-three-cent dollars instead of one-hundredcent dollars

If prosperity depended upon the volume of money in circulation we ought to be contented now, for this country already has more money in circulation, in proportion to the population, than almost any other country in the world; more than it used to have, years ago, before the socalled "crime of 1873." But mere volume of currency cannot create prosperlty. In the last year of the War there was enough money in circulation in the South. Mer handled it by the bale. They paid three or four hundred dollars for a barrel of flour. But the land was not prosperous. Other countries have been flooded with depreciated currency, and yet have suffered from the hardest of hard times. It is necessary, of course, to have enough money for the transaction of business. We have that now. But after that it is the quality, not the quantity, that

Major McKinley put the whole matter into a nutshell the other day when he said, with the lucidity and force that are characteristic of his utterances: "It is a good deal better to open up "the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the "United States to the silver of the world." What the workingmen of America, and the business men of America, and all honest Americans, need is a chance to earn money honestly and payment in honest money when they have earned it.

#### DEPRECIATED COIN DEMANDED.

ver organs of the West. "I must dissemble," whispers the Juvenile Declaimer, as he stalks upon the frost-bitten stage at Madison Square. would be a cheaper dollar than the gold dollar. "The Detroit Tribune," one of the foremost freesilver journals of the country, says:

It is the contention of rational defenders of free coinage that it would not raise silver to a parity at the existing ratio, and upon that fact they base chiefly their claim that free coinage will bring relief. We insist that free coinage will bring relief. We insist that free coinage is a good thing, because under it the dollar as at present expressed by 23.2 grains of gold metal will disappear at once and never return to oppress us.

the party led by Allen, of Nebraska; Peffer and preciate the currency, and to reduce this coun-Isolde and the Meteor, met his death by accident. Simpson, of Kansas, and Patterson and Waite, try to a silver standard, like that of Mexico or China, could not be more clearly and unmistak-

# MR. COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

Nothing further need be said by way of contrasting the audiences which greeted Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cockran, or the oratory and effectiveness of the two speeches. The feeble suggestion of silverites that the crowds were "about the same," and that the applause Tuesday night was "never wild," will be answered by every one who attended the two meetings. The additional four thousand chairs were filled; the applause was full of fire, determination and intellect, and therefore never forced or frantic. But the difference in character of the two arguments was even greater than the difference of the orators or their audiences.

Mr. Cockran wisely ignored entirely the la bored attempts to confound free coinage with open the door for silver monometallism. The whole question as to the quantity of money is clusive proof that a small difference in activity ratio of 17.77 to 1 even after that "crime" of circulation counts for more than a relatively large difference in its volume, and that activity depends upon the confidence which nothing but the best and soundest money can maintain. Thus he might have added that the 1,500 millions of currency of all kinds supported credits silver production, what was it? and payments of 60,000 millions in 1892, but less than 45,000 millions in years of Democratic disaster, and doubling the quantity of currency would not have been a drop in the bucket. The main argument was that prosperity is

possible only when wages are high and promote large consumption. It was well said that if free colnage could be proved helpful to labor, the argument might stop; for in Mr. Cockran's words: "I know of no test for prosperity abso-"Intely infallible, except the rate of wages paid "to laborers. Where the rate of wages is high "there must be prosperity. Where the rate of "wages is low there must necessarily be dis-"tress." He was not quite accurate in appara fixed share of its products; it gets a share which lessens with adversity and grows with prosperity, though varying either way less than ! the profits of capital. But the reasoning is nevertheless absolutely sound, because the pressure to raise wages, which is a never-abating force, has no chance of success except when the value of the product is increasing. The swiftest and surest connection between wages and prosperity is found in the fact that the consumption of the and that prosperity can never come where there ness that a reduction in the buying power of money, without a change in wages, must of

Thus Mr. Cockran laid bare the real nature of ernment could create nothing, nor give to any-

posing this conspiracy against labor, he showed how the Populist's appeal to the greed of ignorant and dishonest farmers had been utterly defeated, even where it showed most strength at first, by the loyalty and integrity of the farmer, who saved the Nation in time of war and to-day "is the mainstay of order and of property, as he was the mainstay of the Union." The unreconstructed Southerner, represented by Tillman, was contrasted with the gallant and brave who led their people back into a full Union with sister States," but have been swept from power by the Populist leaders, "unreconciled slave-holders who want to pay no wages"; and thus was introduced the crowning contrast of the address, between Populism, which has its root in the theory that men are hostile to each other in their interests, and civilization, which is founded upon mutual coundence and mutual perfect condition from curb to curb. Yet our support in efforts for the prosperity of all.

#### DEMAND AND REPLY.

This is the demand made by the Chicago platform, which Mr. Bryan heartily approves:

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the ald or consent of any other nation."

This is the reply made by Major McKinley: "If free coinage of silver means a fiftythree-cent dollar, then it is not an honest dollar. If free coinage means a one-hun-dred-cent dollar, equal to a gold dollar, we will not then have cheap dollars, but dolwill be as hard to get; in which case free colunge will not help the debtor or make it easier for him to pay his debts."

Which will honest American voters approve?

#### SENATOR SHERMAN'S "ERRORS."

Mr. Bryan's chief newspaper supporter in this city prints, under the caption "Some Errors of Sherman," some not altogether temperate re- in the habits of courtesy instilled from above marks about the "unscrupulous and inaccurate" New-York streetcar conductors greatly need character of the Ohio Senator's recent speech in such instruction. The whole trouble here is that favor of honest money. "The Journal" accuses | the companies do not care to please the public. him of uttering "exploded falsehoods" when he Our streets are restricted, our population is stated that the decline in the value of silver was great, and any sort of management is sure to caused by the excessive quantity of silver produced relatively to the output of gold since 1873, and declares that it has repeatedly published "statistics showing that the number of ounces | indifferent, of silver produced between 1873 and 1896. throughout the world, is exactly sixteen and one-half to every ounce of gold produced in the same period."

We do not blame our contemporary for being worried over Senator Sherman's exposure of the fallacy of the free-silver argument, but we confess curiosity as to where it gets its own "statistics." The Director of the United States Mint is recognized throughout the world as the best authority on the subject of gold and silver production. His last official report, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, contains a table And he enters upon elaborate arguments to which gives the "production of gold and silver contests at Newport were established, a dozen prove-if such a thing were possible-that free in the world since the discovery of America." olnage at 16 to 1 would put silver at par with From that table we find that from 1874 to 1894. gold and keep it there. Such sophistry is neces- inclusive, the world's production of gold was it successfully in 1884, though himself a Chicago sary in the gold-loving East. But the Western | 120,946,711 ounces, and the world's production press throws off even that diaphanous mask, of silver during the same period was 2,149,256,and admits with brutal frankness that the sil- | 203 ounces. A simple process in division will ver dollar would not be equal in value with the show any one familiar with the rules of ordinary gold. If it should be, the silver men would not arithmetic that the ratio of production for the want it. They want it, they declare, because it | period must therefore have been 17.77 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, instead of "exactly and would drive the latter out, and establish 1642 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold." Of depreciated silver monometallism. Here is what | course there may be a system of Popocratic arithmetic, as there is a system of Popocratic there is, we do not understand it. So much for progress in the more distinctly amateur branches the alleged "statistics."

"duction for the whole twenty-three years, taken | nis clubs, and the instant success and wide-"to maintain the ratio of 16 to 1 than it ever was | Golf Links and the somewhat older and signally The intention of the free-coinage party to dewould seem that altogether too much had been tide of that wave of athletic feeling which has but in vain. Divers have recently succeeded, he fore the terrible "crime of 1873." the market healthful effects of the new passion for outdoor ratio between silver and gold was 15.33 to 1, and sports are already reflected in the social and the production ratio was 4.16 to 1. In 1860 the business life of the Windy City. market ratio was 15.29 to 1, and the production ratio 5.46 to 1. In 1870 the market ratio was to look to their laurels; for Western skill and 15.57 to 1, and the production ratio 9.05 to 1. proficiency, if maintained on the high level In 1880 the market ratio was 18.05 to 1, and the production ratio 14.53 to 1. In 1894 the market clear of future athletic championships and ratio was 32.56 to 1, and the production ratio honors. 19.20 to 1.

If these figures do not show that the relative production of silver as compared with gold has increased, and that the commercial ratio has merely kept pace with the production ratio, we confess ourselves at a loss to know what they do show. They further show that the market ratio and the commercial ratio have never been ence from the records of the two metals that if a close bimetallism, and to make bimetallic theories production ratio of 4.16 to 1 resulted in a market ratio of 15.33 to 1, and a production ratio of 9.05 to 1 resulted in a market ratio of 15.57 to 1swept out of sight with the compact but con- all before the "crime of 1873" then a production would naturally result in a market ratio very close to the present market ratio. Certainly it was not the "crime of 1873" which affected the market ratio previous to the date of its passage. If it was not the relative amount of gold and

# NEW-YORK STREETCARS.

Mayor Pingree comes out of the West and discusses our streetcar problem with refreshing vivacity. He evidently does not understand the difficulties of transit in this city, which is all length and no breadth, but he appreciates the fact that a great deal of our suffering is due to the fact that the companies do not care anything about the public. He has had experience with such companies at home, and has done something to make them care, and we should like to see something in the same line done here. though with less of the spectacular about it than ently implying that labor always gets as wages | there is about all the works of the energetic Mayor of Detroit.

He thinks we are way behind the times in prejudice against the trolley, it is because the kill people or not, which, perhaps, will seem not an entirely unjust opinion when the record of the the taxes of the city of New-York, which would, millions depends on the wages received by them, perhaps, be asking rather too much of them, but Cockran next demonstrated with great clear- privileges which they enjoy. The Detroit Mayor throne. says, make them reduce their fare to three cents, thus saving to the people their taxes at the same necessity be a reduction in their effectiveness, time that the patronage of the streetcars is -in the share of his product which the laborer stimulated. The trouble with that proposition is that the streetcars are too crowded now, and comfort demands less rather than more traffic. the conspiracy in which silver millionaires and New-Yorkers would be fairly well satisfied if Popullsts have engaged. He showed that Gov- the streetcar companies would perform the obligations they have assumed a little better and body without taking from somebody else, and | not try at every turn to crawl out of doing their could give nothing to the farmer or the debtor duty. The attitude of the Metropolitan Traction by making higher prices without taking that. Company toward the demand for a change at and more, from the wage-earner and the cred- the Fourteenth-st, curve is a case in point. The

wage-earner is a conspiracy against all the to let go the grip on the curve and catch it again, so that speed could be regulated. A secondary That was the most eloquent and effective part | cable would be put in except that its slowness of Mr. Cockran's address in which, after ex- would block traffic. Yet, according to the company's own showing, a secondary cable on which only two or three cars were hanging might be run at the same speed as the main one, but with enough slack to permit the rate of the cars to be regulated as it is on a straight line. The simple fact is that the company seeks excuse. Over in First-ave, there is a similar exhibition. The street is to be repayed and the grade changed, but the streetcar company refuses to fulfil its agreement to pave between the tracks. It will rebuild its tracks to meet the new conditions, but If the city does not like its present pavement it can build new. The company, instead of taking this view, should be thankful that the law does not compel it to pave the whole street. In a city as populous as this, where a streetcar franchise is so immensely valuable, it would not be unjust to require a company to keep the street in companies quarrel over paving between their tracks, and then complain because they cannot run as wide open cars as are used in some cities where there is more room. They grudge the half-dozen passengers that they might jam into each car if it was built differently.

Then, too, the attitude of streetear employee toward the public here is disgraceful. No woman is assured on taking a car that she will not be subjected to rude language, or even that she will not have rude hands laid upon her. If she is a poor woman carrying a parcel, she is lucky if she gets on or off while the car is standing. If complaint is made in any specific case, doubtless, satisfaction is given, but that does not prevent recurrence of the trouble. The fault lies in the discipline. Proper instructions and inspection ought to make complaint unnecessary. The inspiration should come from the top. Steam railroads and street railroads show a radical difference in the demeanor of their employes, and one road sometimes shows a great change. In almost every case the explanation is to be found pay, and there is little fear of competition. The companies have succeeded in getting the franchises they want, and they feel safe in being

### THE WEST IN ATHLETICS.

The victory of the Neel brothers, of Chicago, over R. D. Wrenn and Malcolm Chace in the challenge match at Newport for the National tennis championship in doubles, coupled with the recent capture of the amateur golf championship by H. T. Whigham, of the same city, emphasizes rather striking'y the growing ascendancy of the West in the purer and more fastidious branches of outdoor sport. The Neel brothers are the first pair of players to carry a National tennis championship West since the annual open or more years ago; R. D. Wrenn, who won the title of champion in singles in 1883 and defended men, preferring to appear under Harvard colors and be classed, as again this year, among the entries from the East. In amateur golf Chicago players have easily held their own against all competitors, Charles B. McDonald winning the Havemeyer championship cup in 1895 at Newport, and H. T. Whigham capturing it again on the Shinnecock Hills course last month.

These cumulative triumphs bear witness to a logic, peculiar to the Popocratic mind, but if | in the Western metropolis, and to a gratifying of open-air sport; and the genuineness of the The inference drawn from the statement al- athletic revival is further demonstrated by the ready quoted is as follows: "The rate of pro- | rapid increase in numbers of the local lawn ten-"together, has been more exactly that required spread popularity of both the new Onwentsia "before in the world's history." Even if our prosperous golf clubs at Lake Forest and Wheaproved by them. History shows that "produc- swept over the East, and from the East westtion ratio" and "market ratio" are anything but ward during the last ten or fifteen years. Nor synonomous terms. In 1853, twenty years be- is it fanciful to say that the broadening and

Eastern followers of golf and tennis will have reached this year, threaten to sweep the board

The crowds that assembled in and around the Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night needed little police attention to keep them in order. The reason is that they were not curiosity-seekers. but earnest men, intent on hearing a great question intelligently and lucidly discussed. They went to the Garden to hear, and they stayedthe same. It would seem to be a logical infer- those of them who were able to get in-until the

> One of McKane's coparceners in crime is soon to be released from Sing Sing, and it is reported that his former friends in Gravesend are going to make a great celebration in honor of his return to that section of the State. These are the very people, we presume, who have been pestering Gov ernor Morton by petition and personal appeal to grant a pardon to McKane. There is no law except that of common decency to prevent them from having a hullabatloo when Sutherland comes home, and doubtless Sutherland will be greatly tickled to be made a hero of and welcomed like a returning conqueror. But there must be a considerable number of people in Gravesend who have no sympathy with these proceedings, and it will be well for them to let their feelings be known if the programme announced is carried out.

It looks as if Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease and Thomas E. Watson had contracts with the silver mine owners to fu nish a vaudeville side to the free-coinage campaign.

The resignation of General Brousart von Schellendorf, the Prussian Minister of War, is especially welcome to the German Social Democrats. Their jubilation is the one harsh note in the chorus of regrets at his departure from a post which he has filled with distinction. The Social streetears, and that if Brooklyn has given us a Democrats have had no more relentless enemy since Bismarck than the ex-Minister. He was Brooklyn companies do not care whether they ever on guard against them, ever ready to give them a thrust. He was a good debater, too, and for that reason was feared more by Bebel and his Brooklyn companies is considered. He thinks colleagues than the other members of the Cabithat the streetear franchises ought to pay all net. It is not likely, however, that his departure means a change of policy toward the Socialists. It may be added, as a matter of record, that Genit is certainly a fact that they do not pay any. eral von Scheliendorf is the nineteenth Minister is forced reduction in quantities consumed. Mr. thing like an adequate compensation for the to resign since the present Emperor ascended the

Watson is still on the Populist National ticket. The question awaiting an answer is, Where is

Accidents will happen in well-regulated families. Mrs. Bryan had the misfortune to lose her engagement ring in a carriage at Pittsburg, but it was found by an honest cleaner and has been returned to her. Mr. Bryan too has lost some thing since he left his home in Nebraska, and is not fikely to recover it.

An organization calling itself the Woman's Rescue League is carrying on a crusade against a "great curse" having been inflicted on the country by the "bicycle craze," and denounce the bicycle as the prolific cause of disease, vulgarity and immorality simply disclose their own igno rance. The bicycle is not an unmixed good; it is equally true that it is not the cause of widespread and revolting evil. Nothing is to be gained by ill-considered and wholesale assaults upon it.

George Fred wants to get the Democratic nomination for Governor in Massachusetts, and is willing to accept the Populist remination also. We hope he will get both. The only danger is that if he does he will be so deeply buried that he will never be heard from again. In that case a diverting element would be removed from the politics of the period.

The American Library Association has been endeavoring for some time to secure a reform borrow books from public libraries. At no other time are books more needed by members of these institutions than during the summer, when many of them are in the country. At present all books sent to them by mail or returned to the libraries after being read have to pay postage at the regular rates, the cost of course being met by the reader. What the Library Association wishes to secure is the establishment of a special rate of postage for library books, just as there is now a special rate for newspapers and magazines when mailed by the publishers. A rate of one cent or two cents a pound would enable out-of-town subscribers to libraries to draw books freely and would lead to the reading of a better class of literature than is to be found in many of the paper-covered books that are so easily and cheaply obtained.

#### PERSONAL.

The recent report that Bishop Merrill (Methodist) is ill is denied by the bishop himself. He expects to make his regular visitations next month. Herr Lothair von Faber, of Nuremberg, who re-

cently died, left \$500,000 for the purpose of beautifying the city.

The transferrence of William M. Chase's efforts as an art teacher from New-York and Brooklyn to Philadelphia will attract some attention, as he has been conspicuous in New-York and the neighborhood for many years. He held perhaps the most important post among the instructors of the Art Student' League, being regarded with high admiration by his innumerable pupils. He goes to Philadelphia to work as an instructor in the schools of the Penasylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. His first term begins in October, and, though the duration of his appointment is not announced, it is unlikely that he is going to the Quaker City for a brief time. He gives up too much in New-York for this to be assumed. many years. He held perhaps the most

Prince Auguste d'Arenberg, the new president of the Suez Canal Company, is well posted on Euro-

Ex-Senator Edmunds, who is spending the summer at Devon, near Philadelphia, will make his only speech in the campaign at Berwyn, Penn. on September 5. Mr. Edmunds is not in good health, and has already expressed to Major McKinley his regrets that he cannot take an active part in the campaign. Berwyn is a suburban town near Philadelphia, where many Philadelphia business men live.

The Earl of Rosebery has received from Provost Glover, of Dumfries, Scotland, in memory of his recent visit, one of the old pikes with which the inhabitants armed themselves at the beginning of the century, when there were threats of a French invasion, and also a length of tweed woven by the women of Rosefield Mill.

"The Boston Journal" tells a good story on the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. He went to get registered in Boston the other day, and a young man, who did not know who he was, told him to ead a passage from the Constitution of the United read a passage from the Constitution of the United States as a proof that he could read. Now, Dr. Hale is very near-sighted, and had left his spec-tacles at home, and so his reading was somewhat lame and uncertain. The young man, during the reading, looked at him in some discust, and finally told him, with a reproving look, that if he had paid more attention to his books when a boy than he had to baseball, he would now be able to read Washington, Aug. 19 .- Assistant Secretary Hamlin,

who has been spending his vacation at Marion, Mass., will return the latter part of the week and resume his duties. Assistant Secretary Curtis will start on his vacation on the arrival of Mr. Hamlin.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY

In 1811, the Danae, a French frigate with £120,000 is gold on board, was sunk in the harbor of Trieste. Efforts have frequently been made since to raise it. ver, in laying bare a part of the ship's skeleton, and they hope to raise it with a crane.

A stranger came to Jedburgh one day, or, as the natives call it, Jeddart. He looked somewhat of an invalid, and he asked one of the casual inhabitants to direct him to the chemist's shop.

"The what size"

The chemist's shop."

The chemist's shop."

"Ay, an' what kin' o' shop's that, na?"

"Why, the place where you can buy medicine."

"Eh, sir, we've me sic shop as that in Jeddart"

"No? What do you do, then, when any one falls

ill? Do you take no medicine?"

"Deed, no, dell a drap. We've just whiskey for the
folk, and tar for the sheep, an' that's a the fessick
we deal in."—(London Answers.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer" reports that snow fell

n Philadelphia on Tuesday.

The Deadliest of Weapons.-"That man Bliffkins

The Deadness of Weapons That has struck if at last."

"What has he done now?"

"He has invented a gun that is absolutely smokeess, noiseless, and powderless, and yet it mows down its thousands."

"Gracious! What does he load it with?"

"Concentrated humishity."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The other day a fisherman of Granville, N. S., noticed some stuff floating on the water that looked like tallow. He took it home and tried to make soft soap out of it, but found that it was unvallable for that purpose. He had about 100 pounds of the material altogether, of which he then threw away all but six pounds. At this point he discovered that the substance was ambergris, and that it was

worth \$3 an ounce. He has sold his six pounds for

\$3,600, but is unhappy when he thinks of the \$56,000

What He Saw - Attorney-You say that you witnessed this altercation?
O'Hara ton the stand)-No, sor, Ol didn't see dhat.
Ol was busy lookin at th' foight.—(Cleveland Leader.

that he might have had.

An old pawn ticket, dated 1570, was recently found in a curiosity shop of Florence. It bears the signa-ture of Torquato Tasso, the great poet, and runs as follows: "I, the undersigned, here acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five lire from Signor Abraham Levi, for which he holds as security a sword of my father, four sheets, and two tablecovers.-March & 1570. Torquato Tasso.'

"Women are queer, aren't they?" remarked a friend o me the other day. I replied that, judging from that hearsay evidence I had been able to accumulate.

what hearsay evidence i had occasive to they were somewhat peculiar.

"My wife spent five years in an art school," he resumed, "and how do you suppose she puts into practice the skill she acquired? In making designs to be worked in pade blue silk on the yellow ground of a baby's flanuel petitionat."—(Buffalo Express.

The citizens of Buffalo appear to have become mushroom mad. "The Courier" says that the de-mand for books on the subject is so great at the library that the authorities are out all the time quence of the extreme heat and moisture or from cause the mushroom harvest has been very great during the summer, both in number and

"Save me or I shall drown," shricked the 'I in the story.

'You can't drown," replied the hero, from the
ck. "There's only six inches of water where you

That's all you know about the scope of the new tion," sneered the distracted damsel (Detroit Tribune. Of 691 tramps relieved at the Winchester Work-

house, England, in eight successive weeks, 165 were discharged soldiers.

Financially Classified.—"And now," said the lawyer to the actress, "having secured your divorce, it may be proper for me to allude to the fee for my services. "You had better see my manager about that."
"Your manager?"
"Yes, the pays all my advertising expenses."—(Washington Star.

An Italian paper says that the Court of Pope Leo XIII comprises 1,000 persons. There are 20 valets, 130 house prelates, 150 privy chamberlains, 6 chamberlains, 300 extra-honorary chamberlains, 130 super-numerary chamberlains, 20 officers of the noble guard, and 60 guardsmen, 14 officers of the Swiss guard and police guard, 7 honorary chaplains, 20 private secrearies, 10 stewards and masters of the horse, and 60 doorkeepers.